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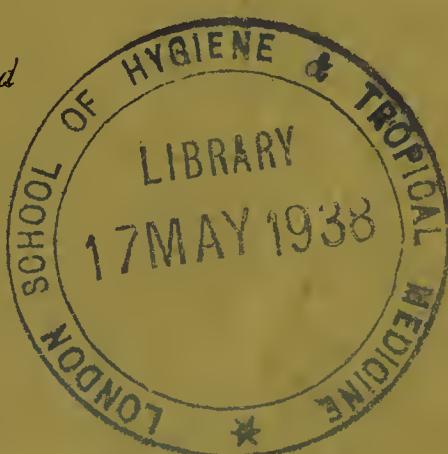
No. 1842

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NIGERIA, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1710 and 1763
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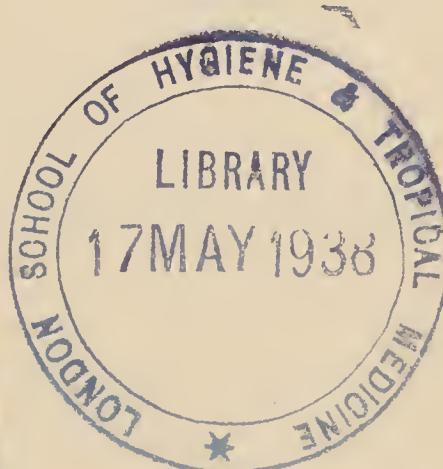
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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1936.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1936.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from 50 to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1936 62.28 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is 28 inches and in Forcados 145 inches.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on the 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the central government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing, and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, government troops and police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the central government departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of district and village heads, with a system of native courts, police and prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through district heads and village heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the last three years endeavours have been made to penetrate this veneer and to discover the true forms of government amongst the numerous pagan tribes.

15. During the year under review detailed investigations have been continued and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self-government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adoption of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

16. In the Adamawa Province reorganisations are being carried out which will secure to the pagan peoples of the northern mandated and neighbouring districts closer interest in and control over their administrative development, whilst a similar object has been achieved amongst the Lala-speaking pagans of Yungur by the substitution of the traditional administration by Council for the district headship. Investigations into the administration of the Mumuye and Chamba communities are proceeding. In Numan Division the Districts of Bachama, Batta and Mbula have entered a federation, and the Longuda of Shellen District have been given a tribal court; both these measures have been well received and hold promise of further progress.

17. In the Bauchi Province, the reorganisation of the two independent districts of Ningi and Dass, mentioned in the sixteenth paragraph of the Report for 1935, has proved successful. The new Dadiya Native Administration in the independent districts of Gombe Division has worked satisfactorily. In this division further administrative reorganisations were necessitated by the sudden death of Kwoiranga, Chief of Waja, towards the end of the year. With the removal of his popular and conciliatory rule, the various component tribes of Waja District have shown a marked desire for greater independence, which has been met by the inauguration of a system of village federations. In Gombe Emirate a new Yemaltu District, comprising the Tera tribal area, has been created.

18. In the Benue Province, further reorganisations have been carried out during the year, and improvements are being achieved both in the administrative and judicial functions of the clan and kindred councils.

19. The Awtun District of Ilorin Province was transferred to the Ekiti Division of Ondo Province in April. The people of Awtun are Ekitis, and the transfer was in accordance with their expressed wish to unite with their kinsmen of the Southern Provinces. The Central Council at Ilorin has been reorganised, and two educated members have been appointed. The development of village councils has continued in the Province, and every effort has been made to impress upon the Native Authorities that such councils are a most necessary and important part of the machinery of Government.

20. The Council of the Emir of Agaie in the Niger Province was reconstituted to consist of three members, and it has worked satisfactorily during the year. The reorganisation of the Gwari-Kamuku Federation into two separate federations, referred to in the eighteenth paragraph of the Report for 1935, was effected on the 1st of April, and results have fully justified the step; an interesting feature of the new organisation is the successful working of the Minna Town Council. In Kontagora Division the Districts of Rijau and Kumbashi have been reorganised on a tribal basis, the village heads dealing with the Emir through an Emir's representative.

21. The reorganisations carried out in the Plateau Province in 1935 have proved successful and further changes are to be made. In Achakka District the personal Native Authority is to be replaced by a priest-chief and council for each of the Rukuba village groups, and a tribal council, comprising the village councils, is to be established with advisory functions only. The personal Native Authorities are to be replaced in the Jere and Buji Districts by federal councils, and in Amo District by the traditional chief and council; alterations to the constitution of the native courts in these areas are also to be made, and the future federation of all four districts is contemplated. An interesting feature of reorganisation in the Jere and Buji Districts is that the semi-nomad Fulani have asked to be represented on the councils, and will thus combine with the pagan peoples for administrative and judicial purposes.

22. In the Zaria Province, three small districts have been combined and three redundant native courts abolished; non-Moslem groups, encouraged by the acquisition of their own judicial machinery and tribal councils, are showing signs of initiative and political development.

23. Visits were paid by many chiefs to other centres of Native Administration and these journeys, undertaken for the most part without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved extremely valuable both in broadening the outlook of the chiefs themselves, in affording opportunity for the exchange of ideas, and in increasing a spirit of co-operation amongst the native rulers.

Southern Provinces.

24. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

25. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by

Government. In the Ondo and Oyo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have continued. As a result of these researches in certain areas smaller and more democratic units of Native Administration have been formed. That the changes effected are popular is shown by an increased interest of the people in their Native Administration and greater ease in the collection of taxes.

26. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

27. Reorganisation has continued during the year, and of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, which contain recommendations for administrative, judicial and financial reorganisation, fifty-six have received the final approval of Government and a further fifteen are under consideration. A total of 295 clans and tribes have now been reorganised. The popularity of the changes is undoubted, and all districts report steady progress and increased interest in local government in the areas which have been reorganised. The clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

28. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to find out by experience the strength and the weakness of their organisation, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members. There has been a marked tendency towards a reduction of the numbers of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies, and an amalgamation of the small units into larger ones which can be given a higher degree of responsibility.

29. During 1935 increased financial responsibility was delegated to many of the smaller Native Administrations. This not only extended the interest of the people in their native administration generally, but also encouraged small units to co-operate in forming units large enough to be given some degree of control of their own finances. In the Calabar Province seven new Treasuries have been established and are working satisfactorily under the supervision of the Councils concerned. Twelve new Native Treasuries in all have been instituted during the year.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

30. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	...	...	...	...	...	3,604,016
Ibo	...	...	...	...	...	3,172,789
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	...	3,166,154
Fulani	...	...	...	...	...	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)					...	930,917
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	...	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)					...	573,605
Edo	...	...	...	...	...	507,810
Nupe	...	...	...	...	...	326,017
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	...	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa

language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

31. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.

The estimated total population of Nigeria, on the 31st December, 1936, was 20,190,771.

32. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 54.2 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province as at the date of the 1931 Census are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

33. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

34. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.⁽¹⁾ The number of children under 15 per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

⁽¹⁾ In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

Birth and Death Rates.

35. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in the townships of Calabar, Kano and Port Harcourt and registration is also carried out in certain of the better organised Emirates in Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates have followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. Registration has recently been introduced in Abeokuta and early in 1937 it is intended to extend its compulsory application to Aba, Enugu and certain areas in the Northern Provinces. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
„	Doma	4,953	52	42
Kano	Kano City	89,162	35	30
„	Hadejia Emirate	198,168	30	29
Plateau	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

36. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 26 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29.5	36.6
1916	24.9	30.3
1921	24.5	31.1
1926	24.1	34.0
1927	23.4	25.2
1928	23.0	26.1
1929	23.3	22.3
1930	23.0	20.5
1931	22.3	17.8
1932	24.6	17.9
1933	22.1	18.9
1934	24.7	17.8
1935	23.4	19.04
1936	19.49	17.5

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos during recent years—not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past few years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

37. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

38. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone	...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone	...	251	„ „ „ „
Creek Area	...	233	„ „ „ „
Bakori (Zaria Province)	...	182	„ „ „ „
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	„ „ „ „	„

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

39. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0
1934	119	2·5
1935	129.6	3·0

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

40. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about 5 among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective

fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

41. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

42. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	/ "	/ "	"
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared with the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5' 7.6" and 5' 4.7" for males and 5' 2.1" and 5' 0.0" for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

43. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

44. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

45. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
 TOTAL ...	 1,825	 3,617	 5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

46. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	
1935	3,474	3,133	6,974	7,018	
1936	4,093	3,399	8,613	8,205	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

47. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages having been born locally.

TABLE I.
POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE (¹).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Total.	ADULTS.		NON-ADULTS.		Density per Square Mile.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	...	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES			3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	...	35,001	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	...	25,977	304,978	357,613	181,414	191,305	39
Benue	...	28,082	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	...	45,900	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	...	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	102,508	30
Kabba	...	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	87,771	44
Kano	...	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	382,922	138
Niger	...	25,349	2,473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	19
Plateau	...	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	92,808	52
Sokoto	...	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	331,672	45
Zaria	...	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES			8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	93
Colony	...	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	67,502	235
Abeokuta	...	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	102
Benin	...	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	57
Calabar	...	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	142
Cameroons	...	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	23
Ijebu	...	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	125
Ogoja	...	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	94
Ondo	...	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	56
Onitsha	...	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	204,885	224
Owerri	...	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	154
Oyo	...	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	357,792	94
Warri	...	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	74

(¹) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1936.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND
NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29.3	32.7	37.9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30.6	34.1	35.3
Adamawa	33.1	37.5	29.4
Bauchi	29.7	34.9	35.4
Benue	29.7	30.9	39.4
Bornu...	28.4	36.8	34.8
Ilorin ...	27.5	34.7	37.7
Kabba	28.3	34.3	37.4
Kano ...	34.4	33.9	31.7
Niger ...	33.9	37.0	29.2
Plateau	35.6	33.0	31.3
Sokoto	28.9	33.8	37.2
Zaria ...	26.6	31.8	41.5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27.7	30.9	41.4
Colony	30.0	29.3	40.7
Abeokuta	28.9	37.7	33.3
Benin	28.8	30.0	41.1
Calabar	28.8	30.4	40.9
Cameroons	31.6	34.3	34.1
Ijebu	19.8	28.5	51.7
Ogoja	25.7	29.1	45.2
Ondo	29.0	32.7	38.2
Onitsha	31.7	31.6	36.6
Owerri	28.7	31.2	40.1
Oyo ...	22.4	27.7	49.9
Warri	27.3	33.7	39.0

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

48. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 727,188 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1935, 35.79% fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws ...	...	...	47.76%
Malaria	...	...	15.61%
Syphillis	...	...	5.41%
Gonorrhœa	...	...	6.03%
Dysentery	...	...	1.96%
Leprosy	...	...	1%
Tuberculosis	...	...	.57%
Other diseases	...	...	22.11%

Of the 3,127 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1935 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	...	23.05%
Affections of Respiratory System	...	20.11%
Affections of Digestive System	...	12.79%
Affections of Nervous System	...	5.31%
Other diseases	...	39.50%

49. During 1936 five sporadic cases of yellow fever have been notified, four in Europeans, three of which were fatal, and one in an African. The areas affected were Bornu and Ilorin Provinces, Oyo, Calabar and Aba.

50. Smallpox was again prevalent in the Northern Provinces throughout 1936, particularly in Sokoto and Katsina Provinces in the earlier months of the year. A severe outbreak also occurred in the Gombe Emirate of Bauchi Province in June. No outbreak of any great magnitude occurred in the Southern Provinces during the year although in July a moderately sharp outbreak occurred in Oyo Province.

51. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	—
1933	—
1934	—
1935	—
1936	—

52. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100% of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1935 as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	947	1
Blackwater	10	5
<i>Africans and other Non-Europeans.</i>		
Malaria	39,508	48
Blackwater	27	7

53. Sleeping Sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces, to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province. 96,552 cases came under treatment during 1935.

54. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1935 123,803 cases of yaws, 13,361 cases of syphilis and 15,514 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

55. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

56. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 99 European Medical Officers including Administrative,

Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers, 10 African Medical Officers and 6 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of 62 European Nursing Sisters and 537 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 14 European Health Officers, 27 European Sanitary Superintendents and 124 African Sanitary Inspectors.

57. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years; for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

58. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for youths in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

59. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 142 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
In-patients ...	1,030	1,066	1,002
Out-patients ...	6,058	7,020	6,876

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,278 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

60. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from reports for the past three years:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
In-patients ...	45,233	48,103	52,126
Out-patients ...	570,607	599,723	667,184

61. A widely spread system of Native Administration dispensaries came into operation in 1931; 266 of these have been established in the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria. The dispensaries provide the African population, through a staff

of attendants, with treatment for common illnesses, including bismuth treatment for yaws, and are visited at regular intervals by the medical staff. In 1935 the number of patients treated was 819,068.

62. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria carrying out medical work. They have a staff of 21 medical men and women, 25 Mission Hospitals and 103 dispensaries. About 200,000 cases pass through their establishments annually. In addition, 181 Missionaries hold dispenser permits and do useful work throughout the country.

Preventive Measures.

63. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns and endeavours are being continued towards the betterment of village sanitation. In Lagos fifteen septic tank public latrines are now in operation and a scheme, embodying the construction of twelve non-tank latrines connected to pumping stations, is now in hand. This scheme also includes the provision of three tipping dumps and a second disintegrator.

64. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This prejudice is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

65. *Research work* was curtailed to some extent during the financial depression, but is now being gradually resumed. At the Research Institute at Yaba, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, there exist well equipped laboratories which provide facilities for this work. Laboratories also exist at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt which serve the Hospitals of the district concerned and also provide material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital, Lagos, is fitted with a refrigeration plant for the housing of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 being performed annually) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of this pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

66. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 96,552 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys, involving the examination of the whole population of the area,

are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is.

67. *Maternity work* continues to receive an increasing amount of attention. There are four Central Government or Native Administration Maternity hospitals, at Lagos, Calabar, Aba, and Ilorin where African midwives receive training. The African Hospitals throughout the Country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. These Mission Hospitals are recognised by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls as midwives (Grade II). The difficult task of reaching those Moslem women, who practice a form of purdah in the Northern towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow, but encouraging progress continues to be made in both these places.

68. Within recent years there has been a very great increase in *Child Welfare Work* and regular clinics are now in operation in many of the larger towns throughout the country. Two Welfare Centres are maintained in the Lagos Area and these become increasingly popular each year, a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of Health Visitors being engaged upon this work. At practically every Medical Centre where Nursing Sisters are stationed, Infant Welfare Centres are established, while, elsewhere, Medical Officers, Mission Doctors and Sisters and volunteers among European ladies in the community are doing much to further Child Welfare. That Native Administrations are particularly interested in this branch of health promotion is instanced in the cases of the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces where centres established by the Medical Officers within the past two years in the more important towns are functioning with outstanding success.

69. *School Medical work* has been continued without remission in Lagos and to a lesser extent in the other large towns where health officers are available. Inquiry into School dietaries is being continued and it is intended that during 1937 a Medical Officer of Health and, if available, a Senior Medical Officer should be detailed to conduct enquiries in areas hitherto unexamined from this point of view. A careful search for visual defects due to avitaminosis will be made.

70. *Control and Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed by the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a mission society has established a colony with financial assistance from Government where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A settlement to accommodate 500 lepers has been established in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is being maintained by the Native Administration. Another colony for 500 lepers, supported entirely by the Native Administration, exists at Uzuakoli in Owerri Province. A further colony has recently been established in Onitsha Province. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. In addition one medical officer with special knowledge of leprosy, and five voluntary workers enlisted by Toc H in collaboration with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, are now actively engaged in leprosy work.

71. *Health Education* of the population forms an important part of the work of the Health Service. Recently a propaganda unit has been established, its equipment including a large lorry, fitted with a film projector and loud speakers, which tours towns and villages. Lectures are given, models of sanitary structures are demonstrated and health films shown, while the Officer-in-Charge of the unit is endeavouring to establish rural health units controlled by representative committees of voluntary workers in co-operation with the Propaganda Unit. Schools are naturally regarded as ideal nuclei for the spread of hygienic knowledge and short courses of sanitation for village teachers are being conducted in the various training centres for sanitary inspectors.

It is hoped that further improvement in village sanitation will result from the conversion of existing Native Administration dispensaries into Dispensary/Health units which, in addition to curative measures, will be responsible for ante-natal and child welfare work, vaccination, sanitation and registration of births and deaths.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

72. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom,

almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

73. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or, in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

74. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

75. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

76. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

77. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical

thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. This type of roof has been improved by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

78. Methods of weatherproofing outside walls of mud construction have been investigated, but the results hold out little hope of obtaining a cheap and satisfactory covering; the weather-proof coating tends to flake off the dry mud wall. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door-frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction; light steel frames have proved useful where the cost can be afforded. Improvement in the type of houses being built by the wealthier classes is very noticeable and in many towns thatch is being replaced by galvanised iron by most natives who can afford it.

79. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places provide doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

80. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

81. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

82. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs, millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but so far the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

83. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Orders." Main drainage and town planning problems are engaging the attention of the local authorities in the larger towns; rainfall and run-off data are being collated with a view to the design of drainage systems. The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition. There is a school for sanitary inspectors at Kano, attended by pupils from all Provinces.

84. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials.

Many public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, have been erected and as a result there is an increased demand for more commodious and impressive types of buildings.

Southern Provinces.

85. Throughout the Southern Provinces the economic revival is resulting in an increase in the numbers of houses constructed in a European style of architecture. In the larger townships where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting, as it usually does, of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice, and there is beginning to appear a design in architecture which accords with the tastes and needs of the community. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many householders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, in some of which are camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron. The

Health Authorities have severely criticised housing conditions in Calabar Township, and a scheme of slum clearance is receiving consideration.

86. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

87. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

88. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

89. Further, the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

90. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

91. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities (which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise) have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

92. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1936 about 2.73 acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 108 houses and shacks had been demolished and about 43 new houses built in all.

93. The depression was responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites were obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. With the return of prosperity building operations have been resumed and good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

94. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

95. Rents in Lagos which fell considerably owing to the trade depression are now showing a marked tendency to rise with a return to more prosperous trading conditions. The rentals demanded or paid are generally out of all proportion to the standard of housing provided. This can be attributed to the artificial value given to land in a congested area such as the Island of Lagos. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining.

96. Since 1930 the mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International agreement restricting tin production and the mines have been producing to a varying quota based on the 1929 production as standard. The increased activities of the tin industry recorded in the report for 1935 were continued throughout 1936. This was a direct result, as in the previous year, of the increases in quota which took place. In the first quarter the quota was 90%, it was reduced to 85% during the second quarter, but in the third and fourth quarters it was again increased to 90%. During the last quarter, in order to liquidate a shortage by Bolivia, a retrospective increase of 15% was granted bringing

the total quota for the last quarter up to 105%. The sudden increase of quota to this unexpectedly high figure was met largely by increasing plant. The supply of labour is not adequate and the power stations of Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited, are working practically to capacity. A second pipe line is being installed at Kurra Falls which it is hoped will be completed in time for the next rainy season. This will double the capacity of this station at times when sufficient water is available. A total of 13,100 tons of tin ore was exported during the year, the average price being £204 per ton of metal. The price fluctuated between £200 and £215 until May when a sharp decline brought it down to about £180 at which figure it remained until September. It then rose to £200 and in November in the course of a few days went over £240 but, on news of a retrospective increase in quota, dropped back to the neighbourhood of £230 where it remained to the end of the year.

97. The output of gold was approximately 33,000 oz. which shows a decrease of 6,000 ounces on the previous year. The decrease in output is largely due to the exceptionally low rainfall during July and August, coupled with a scarcity of labour due to increased activity on the Tinfields and the consequent return of labourers to the Plateau. The average price of gold during the year was £7 0s. 3d., a decrease of 1s. 10d. as compared with 1935.

98. Interest in Columbite has been maintained and during the year 485 tons were produced, three companies being responsible for the greater part of this output. Approximately 1,400 tons of silver-lead ore was won during 1936, an increase of 240 tons on last year's production. In spite of the price being maintained the export of Wolfram decreased by 50% to 10 tons.

Geological Survey.

99. During 1936, the Geological Survey has been engaged mainly on water supply problems in Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces in all of which well-sinking is being actively carried on. During the year 149 new wells were completed, bringing the total number of wells constructed by the Department to 941. At the close of the year a start was made on a programme of well-sinking in Owerri Province.

100. In Sokoto Province, work was confined to the extreme north-west of Sokoto Emirate and to the adjoining portion of Argungu Emirate. Owing to the poor water supply this area was one of the most backward in Nigeria. The new wells are proving successful in encouraging immigration. In Katsina Province, attention has been directed principally to the construction of wells

in areas of crystalline rocks in Ruma and Kaita Districts. A nine-foot diameter shaft is in the course of construction at Katsina and is the first step in a scheme to provide a pipe-borne water supply for Katsina Town and Katsina Government Station.

101. Well-sinking in Gumel Emirate, Kano Province, was suspended in July and the equipment was transferred to Hadejia Emirate, where work is now in progress. Operations were continued with great success in the Babura, Ringim and Garki Districts of Kano Emirate. In Bornu Province, work was centred mainly in the west of Bornu Emirate and in Fika Emirate. Pressure rises were obtained in most shafts. Satisfactory results were again obtained in the Katagum Division of Bauchi Province, where steady progress has been made. Two wells were sunk in Bauchi Emirate and plans are in hand for the extension of the work to Misau Emirate.

102. Drilling for water at Otta in Abeokuta Provinces was commenced early in the year. Considerable time was spent in evolving a technique which would effect the recovery of water from very fine, even-grained, unconsolidated sands. This has been achieved and success is confidently expected under the similar conditions which prevail over most of the sedimentary areas of Nigeria.

103. The geological investigation of the goldfield was continued with a reconnaissance survey of the Kakuri and Kaduna Standard Sheets, lying almost entirely in Zaria Province. Owing to the absence of schists and of the Nupe Sandstones and to the overloading of the streams with detritus this area is an unpromising one. A geophysical investigation of the argentiferous lead-zinc deposits at Zurak in Adamawa Province was undertaken. The geological examination of the Borgu Division of Ilorin Province was completed, but the economic discoveries were disappointing.

Colliery.

104. Mining is carried on at the Government Coalfields situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1936 the output was:—

March quarter	...	...	55,086	tons.
June quarter	...	...	90,329	„
September quarter	...	...	88,756	„
December quarter	...	...	57,479	„
				291,650 tons.

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, the electric power stations of the Public Works Department and the Gold Coast Government. Coal for shipment is placed aboard vessels calling at Port Harcourt by means of a belt conveyor and a tip. Bunker coal is also supplied at Port Harcourt.

Agriculture.

105. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and estimated annual local consumption.

106. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

107. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatments after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

108. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the

Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

109. *Palm Oil*.—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually was formerly about 125,000 tons but the average quantity exported during the last five years has risen to approximately 137,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 237,000 tons.

110. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

111. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

112. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.	Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner (Approx.).
1928	...	6	3.5
1932	...	218	3.2
1933	...	381	2.7
1934	...	766	2.0
1935	...	1,390	1.8
1936	...	2,516	1.8

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

113. Very considerable progress has been made in the introduction of small hand presses for the extraction of the oil from the fruit. The value of the press method for increasing the quantity of oil extracted from the fruit, and for producing oil of better quality is steadily being realised by the farmers and it is becoming increasingly popular. At the beginning of 1936, 173 machines were being operated by native owners but by the end of the year 350 were in use, an increase of 100%. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from 10% to 225%. This is partly due to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which it is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted, strictly comparable tests the press has yielded 14.6% of oil and the native process 10.6% from the same fruit which makes the press more efficient by 40%.

114. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a “spare time occupation”. It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export.

Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

115. *Cocoa*.—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in "plantations". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

116. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to

year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared with other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

		Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton.	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
		£		
1931-32	...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33	...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34	...	15	68,400	3,600
1934-35	...	14	77,200	5,100
1935-36	...	19	89,145	4,202

117. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

118. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than 5% damaged or unfermented beans; Grade II allows up to 8% of defective beans of which not more than 5% may be mouldy, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation. Grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable saleable quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. The following figures refer to the six last main seasons (September to March inclusive) during which some 90% of the crop is graded, and show how the quality of the bulk of the crop is on the whole improving:—

		<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>
1930-31	...	9%	—
1931-32	...	13%	—
1932-33	...	18%	10%
1933-34	...	17%	9%
1934-35	...	27%	5%
1935-36	...	30%	1%

Although the bulk of the crop is still Grade II, in recent years there has been a steady improvement within this grade. The price of cocoa in the world's markets is based on Accra Good Fermented. At one time the price of Lagos F.A.Q. was invariably £2 or more per ton less than that of Accra Good Fermented. Nowadays however the price of Lagos F.A.Q. (our Grade II) is normally only from 5s. to 10s. per ton below that of Accra Good Fermented and on occasions it has been quoted at 5s. per ton more than the latter. The steady increase in the proportion of Grade I cocoa and also of the improvement in the quality of Grade II is partly due to the grading, and partly to the educative work carried out by the Agricultural Department mainly through the medium of the co-operative societies. The latter by concentrating on the preparation and marketing of Grade I cocoa, and demonstrating that it is profitable to do so, have rendered valuable services to the cocoa industry and have at the same time provided their members with increased returns.

119. *Groundnuts*.—The Groundnut (or peanut or monkey nut) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme North of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano and of the Northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. With the steady improvement in the means of transport its production is gradually spreading to the Bauchi and Bornu Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil, for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; other advantages are that it smothers weeds comparatively well, adds rather than removes fertility from the soil, and in times of scarcity can be used as food instead of being sold for export. The dried leaves and stems are extremely valuable as fodder and are carefully conserved for this purpose. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the nuts and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is comparatively rather low while the main producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. In recent years the practice of

adulterating groundnuts with stones, sand and beans has been steadily increasing and in order to put a stop to this practice regulations to prevent the export of adulterated nuts were introduced in December, 1936. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.

		Tons exported Oct. 1st-Sept. 30th.	Average buying price at Kano Oct. 1st-March 31st per ton.
1931-32	...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33	...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34	...	235,000	£2 13 0
1934-35	...	199,000	£6 19 0
1935-36	...	177,000	£7 16 0

The marketing of the 1936-37 crop has not yet been completed but already it is quite certain that it will exceed 300,000 tons.

120. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent especially if the farmers can also be induced to adopt a much closer spacing of the plants in the field.

121. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria, Katsina and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, mainly for local consumption, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one,

he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

		Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1930-31	...	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	...	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	...	22,000	.8d.-.9d.
1933-34	...	23,000	1.0d.-1.1d.
1934-35	...	50,000	1.1d.-1.2d.
1935-36	...	49,793	1.1d.-1.6d.

It is anticipated that in the current season (1936-37) the crop will be approximately the same as that of 1935-36.

122. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years.

The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6,000	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.— $\frac{7}{8}$ d.
1930-31 ...	300	$\frac{5}{8}$ d.— $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	4,000	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.— $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
1931-32 ...	—	—	1,300	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.— $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
1932-33 ...	—	—	800	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.— $\frac{5}{8}$ d.
1933-34 ...	118	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2,884	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.
1934-35 ...	150	$\frac{5}{8}$ d.	5,208	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.
1935-36 ...	2,268	$\frac{7}{8}$ d.	8,132	1 $\frac{3}{6}$ d.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the 1936-37 crop is likely to be comparatively small.

123. *Benniseed*.—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed (“benniseed”) chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province. The quantity exported in 1935-36 amounted to 13,000 tons.

124. *Ginger*.—A new industry was started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good “seed-ginger”, demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard

Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1931-32	...	...	40 tons.
1932-33	...	...	53 ,,
1933-34	...	...	86 ,,
1934-35	...	...	221 ,,
1935-36	...	...	378 ,,

There is every prospect of continued increase and it seems probable that the export for the current season will exceed 500 tons.

125. *Export of Fruit.*—Efforts are being made to develop an export of fruit from the Southern Provinces. At present the only fruit produced in sufficient quantity for even commercial trial shipments is the seedling green orange. Some 400 cases of these were exported from the western provinces of Southern Nigeria in 1934 and this figure had increased to nearly 2,000 cases in 1936. Some of the fruits are artificially yellowed by the exporters and all the fruit, before and after packing, has to be inspected and passed by an agricultural officer. It is too early to predict the eventual result of this attempt, but at present there seems a prospect of success chiefly because fruit is available in October and November when oranges are scarce in Europe. There also seems to be a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria; farmers last year started planting budded grape fruit trees of the "export" variety ("Marsh Seedless") and it is evident that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible for a few years until these trees begin to fruit, but again, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be "glutted" but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is very far from being an easy one to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as

a farm crop, what in the Azores is only done in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiments will prove successful, but the results to date are distinctly encouraging.

126. The Agricultural Department, in co-operation with the local Native Administration has continued the experimental work in connection with the establishment of a rice growing industry in the tidal mangrove swamps at Warri. Fourteen new farmers took up the work this year and the yields obtained by them were entirely satisfactory. A large number of farmers have expressed their intention of starting rice growing in the coming season and have sought the advice and assistance of the Agricultural Officers. Experimental work has also been undertaken in the mangrove swamps at Oron and Calabar and the results have shown that these areas are just as suitable for rice growing as the Warri swamps. There seems every probability of this industry showing considerable expansion in the next few years.

127. *Tobacco Production.*—In conjunction with the British American Tobacco Company the Agricultural Department has arranged for a number of farmers both in the Northern and Southern Provinces to grow and cure superior tobacco. The sole objective, for the present at all events, is to find a new market for a very cheap cigarette among those who are too poor to be able to buy imported cigarettes. As the work is still at a strictly experimental stage the area of tobacco grown has been subject to the requirements of the Company. This year an increase in acreage was necessary in order to produce the amount of leaf desired, and it is hoped that as soon as the experimental stage in the production of the cheap cigarette is passed a steady increase in tobacco growing will take place in areas suitable for the crop.

128. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

129. *Food Crops*.—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine; the harvest of 1936 was however generally excellent and corn is therefore plentiful.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the early maize and yam crops in the Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces and in the Colony were a comparative failure and food prices in these areas have risen considerably. There is however no serious shortage of food as the inhabitants of these areas normally import considerable quantities of foodstuffs from the Ilorin Province and there appears to be an adequate supply of cassava.

130. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crops grown and the yield per acre of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria, and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department.

The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years:—

Year.				Total number of farmers at end of year.
1932	...	...	...	112
1933	...	...	...	173
1934	...	...	...	286
1935	...	...	...	692
1936	...	...	...	1,103

131. Little serious damage has been done to crops by locusts since 1931. The number of locusts on the whole seemed to be getting less and less each year, and there was every reason to hope that the end of the infestation was approaching. There is however some evidence that in recent months the number has again increased to some extent. The situation is therefore being closely watched.

Forestry.

132. The question of desiccation and erosion in the Northern Provinces continued to receive attention. The proposal to form an Anglo-French Commission to tour the desiccated areas in the northern frontier region was adopted, and the Commission, consisting of four British and two French Officers, began its investigations at Sokoto on the 24th December. It was also decided to proceed with an exhaustive examination of certain areas where the problems of desiccation and erosion are already known to be acute, and for this purpose two senior forestry officers were detailed for work in the Sokoto Province. The extension of such special surveys to other Provinces possessing similar problems will be undertaken as soon as staff and funds permit.

133. Although, in the case of the northern forests, timber production is of secondary importance to protection, every possibility of increasing production is being carefully explored, while efforts are also being made to increase the productive capacity of fuel producing areas. An enumeration of one large reserve was completed early in the year, and other enumerations are still in progress. In cases where the natural forest has been so denuded as to produce a veritable fuel famine, resort has had to be made to purely artificial measures to provide relief. In Benue Province a large programme of communal plantations has been embarked upon under a specially detailed forestry officer.

134. *Minor Produce.*—Of recent years much work has been done in encouraging the marketing of minor forest products, particularly gums and resins, and in finding outlets for those as yet unmarketed.

Early in the year the possibilities of developing an export trade in Niger Gutta (Red Kano Gum) became considerably more hopeful as a result of the interest taken in the product by an important firm of chewing gum manufacturers. At the end of the year a representative of the firm was engaged in collecting sufficient of the product to provide a large sample shipment for trial on a commercial scale.

135. The success of the efforts to expand the production of gum arabic continues to be reflected in the steadily mounting exports, which rose from 36 tons in 1928 to 639 tons, valued locally at £10,572, in 1935. The indications are that this figure is capable of considerable further expansion, and it is thought that an eventual annual export of 2,000 tons may reasonably be expected.

136. *Southern Provinces*.—Exploitation for export received a set back owing to lack of rain during the wet season and the difficulty of floating logs which resulted therefrom, but in certain districts the cut of Obeche has increased.

137. The European demand for Mahogany, particularly better class logs, has been good but there has only been a limited market for African Walnut and Iroko. The demand for Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*) has been normal though poor logs have been sold only at low prices.

138. The large privately-owned sawmill at Sapele has been working to full capacity throughout the year.

139. That there has again been a marked improvement in exploitation of timbers for local use is shown by an increase in revenue from this source and by the higher prices paid for pit sawn timbers. There has been an increase in the quantity of Abura (*Mitragyna stipulosa*) exploited in the Epe District and there is a tendency to use Koleagbe (*Amphimas phrocarpoides*) in the Ilesha and Ibadan Districts due to shortage of Iroko.

140. The exploitation of the Ibadan North Reserve by the Ibadan Native Administration continues to be a project of great value and profit. During the year a total of 15,240 sleepers have been extracted and sold to the Railway at a price of two shillings and six pence per cubic foot, the transaction showing a profit of £1,188 5s. 11d. up to the end of September. The difficulty in keeping this scheme going on really sound economic lines has been the uncertain nature of Railway demands. As a result of a sudden shortening of demand it was found necessary to cease fresh felling in the Government scheme in the Olokemeji Reserve, though the extraction of sleepers already felled still continues and the account is still kept open for a recommencement of the work when the

Railway demand justifies further cutting. During the year, 6,939 sleepers of a total value of £2,472 2s. 3d. have been cut and delivered to the Railway, from this reserve the profit on the transaction up to end of December being £798 7s. 4d.

141. The Government exploitation in the Mamu Reserve, mentioned in the 1935 Report, was brought to a close in May, 1936, a total of 332 sleepers having been delivered to the Railway since the beginning of the year.

142. Forest enumeration of the more accessible and exploitable reserves was almost finished by the end of 1935 and the remaining work is being undertaken by the Working Plans Circle.

143. The progress made in connection with forest reservation shows an improvement over last year. A total area of 1,550.61 square miles was finally constituted as forest reserve in Southern Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate, as compared with 384.92 square miles in 1935. Two or three more areas have been settled and await final constitution and a number of proposals for further reservation in the Ondo Province have been made.

Livestock.

144. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria though the amount of Jangali tax collected gives some indications. It is a tax on cattle and consequently with the inevitable evasions cannot represent the total livestock population. The estimated figures showed in 1936 that there were in the Northern Provinces (including the mandated territory administered as part of the Adamawa and Bornu Provinces): 2,650,373 cattle, 1,572,557 sheep, 4,172,383 goats, 175,297 horses, 457,891 donkeys, 13 mules, 1,792 camels, 40,750 swine and 35 ostriches.

145. The price of livestock and their products continued to rise steadily throughout the year, and is rapidly approaching the level of the pre-depression years. The greater demand for meat in the Northern and Southern Markets is an indirect indication of increased prosperity. The number of cattle slaughtered in the North during the year was 255,969 an increase of 10,000 compared with 1935, whilst approximately 90,000 crossed Jebba bridge on foot for slaughter in Ilorin and further South. Apart from cattle 231,520 sheep, 1,001,848 goats and 80 swine were slaughtered in the Northern Provinces in 1936.

146. The Order made in December, 1934, by certain of the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces to prevent the unrestricted movement of cattle across the International boundary continued to exert efficient control of movement of trade

cattle from French Territory and internally. As a result of this control, the number of outbreaks of epidemic disease among Nigerian herds has been considerably reduced. During 1936, the number of cattle mainly of French origin which passed through the various Inspection Stations was considerably increased over past years and now approaches 200,000.

147. *Disease Control.*—The situation with regard to the control of disease has again been satisfactory. Outbreaks of rinderpest, even in Adamawa where control has been difficult in the past owing to the long international boundary, have been easily suppressed. Pleuro pneumonia, blackquarter, anthrax, piroplasmosis, and trypanosomiasis, have caused only minor losses. During the year, 386,838 animals were immunised against rinderpest by the sero virus method, a further 266,134 being vaccinated against this disease. Other vaccinations carried out were—blackquarter 458,084, pleuro pneumonia, 115,259, and anthrax 17,176. In addition 13,853 animals were treated for trypanosomiasis.

148. There have been several outbreaks of rabies confirmed during the year, but there have been no alarming developments. The outbreaks have been dealt with by controlling the movements of dogs, the slaughter of strays, and prophylactic vaccination in infected areas. Legislation regarding rabies is at present under consideration.

149. *Improvement of Livestock.*—The scheme for the castration of scrub animals by Veterinary Officers, has continued to be popular with the Fulani, and over 2,000 animals were dealt with in 1936. The selective breeding and preservation of goats of the right type, designed in particular to improve the quality of skins produced, first started under the supervision of the Veterinary Department in Sokoto Province, has developed extensively. Some 90,000 inferior male goats have been castrated, and good quality billies distributed over a wide area. The value of this work cannot be over estimated for the demand in world markets for goat skins of the finest quality is still great.

150. *Hides and Skins.*—The export trade in hides and skins continues to advance this being due in no small measure to the great improvement in the quality of these products owing to the adoption of proper methods of flaying and drying. During 1935, hides and skins to the value of £773,706 were exported, an increase of £58,227 over the previous year.

151. *Clarified Butter (Ghee).*—The development by the United Africa Company of the trade in this product has been remarkable and the demand still appears to exceed the supply.

The increase in output from 10,000 lb. in 1932 to 85,750 lb. in 1934 was considered good progress, but was insignificant in comparison with that which took place in 1936 when over 600 tons of butter were purchased from cattle owners by the Kano and Jos factories of the United Africa Compnay for conversion into clarified butter for export. The average price paid for this butter over the whole year was 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

152. *Animal Clinics.*—The Veterinary Clinics, established in various townships in Northern Nigeria, continue to treat an increasing number of patients each year. The facilities thus offered to animal owners are greatly appreciated, and the work is being extended wherever the need for clinics is indicated.

153. *Veterinary School.*—Two sessions of this school were completed during the year, and in a short time most of the present native veterinary staff will have had the opportunity of receiving the valuable training which the school provides. The value of the schooling is reflected in the greater efficiency of staff with the result that constant supervision is not now so necessary. The European staff has thus more time to devote to more urgent problems and to administration.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

154. During 1936, the prices of all the main export commodities reached a high level and in consequence a very prosperous year was experienced. Prospects for the immediate future are bright.

155. The total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import	10,724,750
Export	15,057,156
Total ...	£25,781,906

an increase of £6,363,381 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows an increase of £2,920,939 and that of exports an increase of £3,442,442. The value of transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £494,243 compared with £395,753 in the previous year, an increase of £98,490.

156. The value of Specie imported in 1936 was £1,835,903 an increase of £1,340,417 on the previous year. Specie exported this year amounted to £480,309 as compared with £434,929 exported during 1935, an increase of £45,380.

157. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding Specie and Government imports) were valued at £10,251,993 an increase of 38.13 per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £15,008,553 showed an increase of 29.39 per cent compared with the previous year.

158. The United Kingdom (excluding Specie) accounted for 49.43 per cent of the total trade compared with 53.09 per cent in the previous year showing a decrease of 3.66 per cent, imports at 57.42 per cent showing a decrease of 2.39 per cent and exports at 43.74 per cent showing a decrease of 4.87 per cent; the United States of America with 6.67 per cent of the trade a decrease of 1.48 per cent, and Germany with 16.89 per cent an increase of 5.27 per cent.

159. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.		1935.	1936.	Increase+ Decrease-
United Kingdom ...	...	2,675,280	3,235,306	+ 560,026
Holland...	...	177	8	- 169
Germany ...	...	1,948	948	- 1,000
Other Countries ...	...	2,810	20,550	+ 17,740
Total ...	...	<u>2,680,215</u>	<u>3,256,812</u>	<u>+ 576,597</u>

Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.

United Kingdom ...	...	47,513	6,253	- 41,260
U. S. America ...	...	3,085,683	3,340,016	+ 254,333
Other Countries ...	...	6,123	40,237	+ 34,114
Total ...	...	<u>3,139,319</u>	<u>3,386,506</u>	<u>+ 247,187</u>

Gin, Imperial Gallons.

United Kingdom ...	...	23,103	22,755	- 348
Holland ...	...	54,228	76,552	+ 22,324
Germany ...	...	126	6	- 120
Other Countries ...	...	...	1	+ 1
Total ...	...	<u>77,457</u>	<u>99,314</u>	<u>+ 21,857</u>

Salt (Other than table), Cwts.		1935.	1936.	Increase+ Decrease—
United Kingdom	...	889,953	1,032,268	+ 142,315
Germany	...	60,888	59,965	— 923
Other Countries	...	35,521	41,455	+ 5,934
Total	...	986,362	1,133,688	+ 147,326

Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.

United Kingdom	...	428	2,450	+ 2,022
U. S. America	...	1,864,305	2,806,072	+ 941,767
Germany	...	19,269	6,966	— 12,303
Other Countries	...	3,886,619	5,223,129	+ 1,336,510
Total	...	5,770,621	8,038,617	+ 2,267,996

Cotton Piece Goods, Value.

		£	£	£
United Kingdom	...	1,992,485	2,371,573	+ 379,088
Italy	...	102,316	217,705	+ 115,389
Germany	...	74,022	245,020	+ 170,998
Holland	...	72,584	97,571	+ 24,987
France	...	2,969	9,901	+ 6,932
Russia	...	38,473	5,048	— 33,425
Japan	...	35,391	44,198	+ 8,807
Other Countries	...	210,612	512,073	+ 301,461
Total	...	2,528,852	3,503,089	+ 974,237

Kerosene (Oil illuminating), I. Galls.

U. S. America	...	1,139,361	1,307,412	+ 168,051
United Kingdom	...	1,252	240	— 1,012
Other Countries	...	1,335,742	2,338,575	+ 1,002,833
Total	...	2,476,355	3,646,227	+ 1,169,872

Kola Nuts, Value.

		£	£	£
Gold Coast	...	5,660	5,490	— 170
Sierra Leone	...	1,030	12,091	+ 11,061
Other Countries	...	405	238	— 167
Total	...	7,095	17,819	+ 10,724

160. All the above items show increases, the largest being in cotton piece goods, motor spirit and kerosene. The increase in the square yardage of cotton piece goods was in the neighbourhood of sixty millions, an increase of almost 50% over 1935.

161. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,363,680	7,803,811	10,724,750
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,873,800	11,614,714	15,057,156
Total ...	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,237,480	19,418,525	25,781,906
Imports of Specie ...	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374	495,485	1,835,903
Exports of Specie ...	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,426	434,929	480,309
Total ...	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,800	930,415	2,316,212
Grand Total ...	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,513,280	20,348,940	28,098,118

1931 to 1935 figures are final. 1936 figures do not include Parcels by parcel post. Subject to revision.

162. Exports of 9,589 tons of Palm Kernels went to Poland and 5,902 tons to Portugal. South Africa received 2,560 tons of Palm Oil and Canada 4,438 tons. The tonnage of ground nuts exported to Belgium was 3,024 tons and to Portugal and Denmark 2,772 and 1,979 tons respectively.

163. The bulk of export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing principal exports for the past four years are set out in the following table:—

Countries of destination.	PALM OIL.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	63,820	£ 697,180	Tons. 72,169
Germany	9,686	122,509	4,125
U. S. America	23,592	243,097	6,334
Holland	5,130	55,153	2,502
France	452	5,454	1,500
Italy	...	214,073	20,513
Other Countries	4,936	46,965	5,630
Total	128,696	1,384,431	112,773

Countries of destination.	PALM OIL.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	...	102,316	759,554
Germany	...	104,585	749,040
U. S. America	...	6,338	48,170
Holland	...	30,017	220,444
France	...	451	3,496
Italy	...	1,027	6,662
Denmark	...	8,486	62,500
Other Countries	...	6,725	48,656
Total	259,945	1,898,522	289,447

Countries of destination.	PALM KERNELS.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	...	102,316	758,259
Germany	...	104,585	434,002
U. S. America	...	6,338	15,744
Holland	...	30,017	45,314
France	...	451	...
Italy	...	1,027	10,624
Denmark	...	8,486	56,183
Other Countries	...	6,725	13,471
Total	...	259,945	1,590,646

Countries of destination.	PALM KERNELS.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	...	102,316	139,596
Germany	...	104,585	77,900
U. S. America	...	6,338	2,542
Holland	...	30,017	220,444
France	...	451	3,496
Italy	...	1,027	6,662
Denmark	...	8,486	62,500
Other Countries	...	6,725	48,656
Total	...	259,945	1,898,522

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom	...	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734	151,371	408,610	83,278
Germany	...	4,139	8,877	...	...	50,704	130,340	103,369
France	2,007	4,903	4,845
Other Countries	...	178	373	15,941	39,608	12,856	36,072	30,701
Total	...	88,064	192,989	117,044	297,342	216,938	579,925	222,193

NIGERIA, 1936.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	...	658,598	7,528	1,243,722	8,948	1,456,752	12,000	1,766,356

Groundnuts.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	23,517	244,565	32,588	254,612	43,461	468,549	50,001	635,289
Germany	...	28,288	24,665	184,710	21,907	252,507	42,337	563,719
Holland	15,512	142,977	16,166	129,211	23,470	268,749	22,033	288,993
France	...	115,065	1,170,497	124,192	920,675	894,676	94,535	1,229,447
Italy	...	15,503	161,978	25,738	199,421	65,181	1,703	23,011
Other Countries	...	6,721	64,548	21,537	171,638	142,928	7,780	106,955
Total	...	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267	183,993	2,092,590	218,389
								2,847,414

Cocoa.								
United Kingdom	...	17,819	353,337	17,054	288,880	25,741	479,128	20,067
Germany	...	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594	11,817	207,918	15,505
U. S. America	...	12,080	216,595	26,646	431,997	28,950	520,079	25,935
Holland	...	16,109	301,884	18,556	308,653	19,956	348,785	17,511
France	...	...	...	...	...	16	216	...
Other Countries	...	893	14,793	1,800	26,312	1,663	27,701	1,535
Total	...	60,737	1,143,627	77,982	1,290,436	88,143	1,583,827	80,553
								1,995,484

164. The exports of Palm oil, Palm kernels and cotton lint each show new record figures and tin ore advanced to 12,000 tons. Prices were higher and the value of exports advanced by $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds over 1935. Lack of rain in the middle months of the year affected the cocoa crop which declined by almost 8,000 tons.

165. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. In order to permit easy comparison the second column shows the average prices ruling during 1935. The figures show clearly the marked improvement which has taken place during 1936 :—

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).

Average for the year 1935.	Average for the year 1936.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
LAGOS.																																			
Palm Kernels per ton	6 7 2	8 13 5	8 18 6	8 15 0	7 15 0	7 15 0	7 15 0	6 9 11	6 17 11	7 15 8	8 12 4	9 1 4	8 19 11	10 12 10	12 15 11																				
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	8 4 2	9 17 2	10 5 6	9 11 1	7 17 6	7 17 0	6 14 4	6 19 4	8 7 8	9 11 10	11 5 2	11 8 11	12 11 7	15 15 9																					
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	10 11 3	11 19 10	12 9 2	11 19 10	9 15 7	9 19 3	8 14 4	8 19 4	10 10 10	11 16 1	13 8 1	13 8 11	14 18 8	17 18 5																					
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	16 15 3	23 2 4	18 0 0	18 10 0	18 10 0	17 4 8	17 9 0	19 0 8	21 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	35 8 2	42 15 2																			
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	16 3 11	22 12 11	17 13 2	18 5 0	18 5 0	16 19 8	17 4 0	18 15 8	20 18 0	21 5 0	...	...	...	...	34 18 2	42 5 2																			
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	15 15 2	18 0 9	17 8 2	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 14 8	16 19 0	18 10 8	20 13 0	...	...	...	...	...																
KANO.																																			
Groundnuts per ton	7 14 11	7 16 4	8 3 7	7 10 8	7 6 3	7 10 2	7 1 11	7 4 6	8 10 0	8 18 1	8 12 2	7 14 8	6 19 7	8 14 4																					

166. An increase is shown in cattle hides but both sheepskins and goatskins show slight decreases. Prices were satisfactory during the year and the decreases shown are not serious.

The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

CATTLE HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	2,886,609	58,976	2,027,143	45,326	2,583,800	56,586	2,100,451	45,567
Germany	311,620	7,180	171,327	4,204	421,873	10,507	1,325,174	32,943
Holland	13,904	348	33,297	870	152,333	3,799	634,868	16,068
U. S. America	19,002	950	...	...	...	...	185,720	6,228
France	2,543,239	60,961	2,799,440	70,543	2,948,752	66,724	3,772,972	95,985
Other Countries	1,852,080	45,464	2,706,812	68,118	3,493,933	85,976	1,814,211	46,364
Total	7,626,454	173,879	7,738,019	189,061	9,600,691	223,592	9,833,396	243,155

SHEEPSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

United Kingdom	171,699	7,613	370,272	22,827	423,531	26,261	632,180	47,496
Germany	...	...	211	11	195	14	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	1,236,386	67,963	1,313,787	83,729	1,105,065	69,917	718,958	52,438
France	2,203	146	4,413	276	3,550	171	25,823	1,210
Other Countries	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036	40,177	914	...	...
Total	1,430,510	77,623	1,707,974	108,879	1,572,518	97,277	1,376,961	101,144

GOATSKINS—TANNED AND UNTANNED.

United Kingdom	1,420,442	87,416	1,463,771	114,040	1,994,688	166,580	1,371,478	115,019
Germany	246,558	12,006	140,989	7,049	32,963	2,977	328,087	32,649
Holland	41,640	2,100	9,142	565	7,392	571	61,675	5,105
U. S. America	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150	2,290,149	211,154	2,039,184	197,238
France	577,006	54,711	254,749	21,168	510,548	44,373	649,803	56,586
Other Countries	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629	216,845	27,182	135,682	10,928
Total	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,601	5,052,585	452,837	4,585,909	417,525

167. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. The sailings of Messrs. Elder Dempsters mailboats continue fortnightly, the vessels proceeding alternately to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from England to Lagos is fifteen days. The banana carrying vessels of the Laeisz Line call at Lagos outwards on their voyage to Tiko carrying mails and passengers. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934	388	795,549	527	930,219	915	1,725,768
1935	451	974,022	591	1,021,920	1,042	1,995,942
1936	454	1,013,548	618	1,106,717	1,072	2,120,265

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1932	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934	381	781,389	534	946,372	915	1,727,761
1935	449	971,089	599	1,039,601	1,048	2,010,690
1936	446	1,000,778	590	1,051,203	1,036	2,051,981

168. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and the tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increases; the highest on record during the past five years.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,838	65,212	298,050	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934	248,648	69,439	318,087	518,355	425,111	943,466
1935	312,873	87,657	400,530	612,887	372,323	985,210
1936	367,853	129,975	497,828	746,899	487,597	1,234,496

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

169. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

170. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. With the steady and continuous improvement in economic conditions the prices of native foodstuffs are tending to rise. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the South, yams, cassava; maize, beans, palm oil, and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the North the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

171. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from

their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

172. In the Southern Provinces the improvement in the price of produce for export has been reflected by a general revival of interest in production. This is particularly noticeable in the Calabar Province where the growing interest in agriculture is reflected in the gradual spread of the oil palm plantation system and the insistent demand for palm oil presses.

Unskilled Labour.

173. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

- (a) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.
- (b) Casual labour hired by the day for portage, etc.
- (c) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

174. Class (a) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. With the continued improvement in trade, and the resulting increase in the cost of living, a general increase in the wages of this class of labour has taken place in all districts. The wage varies from 2d.-3d. per day in the Cameroons to 4d. per day in the Onitsha Province. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

175. Class (b) is to be found both in the towns and in outlying villages and the average wage, which varies between 5d. and 1s. for ordinary casual labour, shows considerable increase on last year. Carriers are engaged at rates varying from $\frac{3}{4}$ d.-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile.

176. The daily wages paid to Class (c) vary considerably according to the nature of the work. The labour wage rate for Government employ varies between 6d.-10d.; whilst plantation labour varies between 10d. and 1s. 2d. a day.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour on the goldfields is usually paid on the tribute system, and, owing to competition among the various mines, the rates have been generally on the increase.

177. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. The general cost of living has risen slightly during the year, but a labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can still live very cheaply. In most areas the average man lives on 2d.-4d. a day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

178. In Lagos wages fell considerably during the three years prior to 1935 and have not yet shown any marked increase. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

179. The effect of the trade depression was more acutely felt in Lagos, where there is a considerable wage-earning population, than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is still a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is

no absolute destitution. A slight rise in the price of foodstuffs has been recorded recently due to returning prosperity and an abnormally late wet season.

Salaried Classes.

180. In the Southern Provinces the amount of skilled labour available has increased in some areas during the year, and has resulted in a small decrease in the minimum rate of wages, which has fallen to 10d. a day in the Owerri Province. The maximum rate remains about 4s. a day.

In the Northern Provinces skilled artisans receive wages varying from 2s. to 4s. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

181. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept a salary of 15s.-£1 a month, from which rate salaries range up to £300 a year and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by subletting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

182. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. Few of the Native Administrations have found it possible yet to restore the reductions in salaries which were necessitated by the fall in revenue during the years of industrial depression.

Europeans.

183. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-£500 for a single man. It has been increased by the additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs introduced in 1934, which are still in force.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

184. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

185. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

186. Following the restoration of the cut in 1935, an addition of £11,000 to the budget item of grants to Missions made it possible to pay in full Block Grants, revised for the period 1936-38, to all Elementary and Middle Schools on the Assisted List. A steady annual increase, or at any rate an increase for each Block Grant period, is to be anticipated to allow of assistance to several necessary and deserving schools which have maintained their efficiency in the past without help, and for normal expansion in backward areas.

187. During the year, as has been the case recently, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans.

With regard to the first ideal, the increased resources now available have enabled a start to be made in examining the possibilities of expansion of education among the masses and an endeavour is also being made to effect some sort of Rural Reconstruction. With regard to the second ideal, while the number of Middle schools which provide education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is ample, the output from the highest forms of those schools needed to satisfy all possible demands for employees of this standard of education is giving rise to some anxiety. Attracted by prospects

of immediate employment, pupils refuse to take a long view, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade them to stay the full Middle School course. Many of those who do stay on shirk the courses at the Higher College, and undertake immediate work the future prospects in which are undoubtedly inferior.

188. The Higher College at Yaba is gradually developing. There are now Medical Assistants, Engineers and Masters at work in the country, having completed their period of training. Students of the Agricultural Course, now in their fourth year, are having their practical training at the Agricultural School at Ibadan. A commercial Class was started in January, and a class of Surveyors is contemplated.

189. A start has been made with the building of the College at Kaduna and it is probable that it will be completed in May, 1937. This College is to take the place of the college at Katsina which, originally a Training Centre for teachers, now combines with that function the preliminary training for Engineering and Agricultural Assistants.

190. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi were combined at Bauchi. This centre in the Northern Provinces and those at Ibadan, Oyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

191. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

192. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

193. Queen's College, Lagos, suffered considerably during the course of the year from shortage of staff, as for financial reasons the vacancy for one of the two Assistant Mistresses was left unfilled. The College is becoming increasingly popular in spite of the temporary staffing difficulties and only a fraction of those who apply for admittance can be taken.

A considerable proportion of the boarders are Ibo girls from east of the Niger.

194. Girls' schools among the Muhammedan population in the Northern Provinces have been in existence at Kano and Katsina since 1930 and two were opened during 1934 at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

From the start these schools have been a success and since they have been opened, girls also attend with the boys at some of the elementary day schools. A training institution for women teachers is to be built at Sokoto.

195. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 426 with an enrolment of 20,756. In addition there were 35,573 Koran Classes with 199,374 pupils and a number of catechist classes organised by Missions. In the Southern Provinces the schools totalled 3,115 with an enrolment of 196,054.

Welfare Institutions.

196. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 21; they receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers and, during the year under review, negotiations have been proceeding in the Northern Provinces for the extension of this work with the assistance of the Missionary Societies. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

197. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring

lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Eesusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

198. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

199. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

200. Political and mutual aid societies continue to grow in number throughout the Southern Provinces. They fall into two main classes. Within the tribal areas they are societies of young men who meet together for the public discussion of social and political matters with a view to bringing their views to the notice of the Native Authorities and the Government. This class of society is becoming increasingly politically minded, a notable example being the Ibibio Welfare Union which includes in its membership a number of educated men of every class from the six Ibibio-speaking Districts. Regular meetings are held and subjects of public interest discussed. In the large towns they are usually tribal groups of which the members are men whose occupations compel them to live away from their homes. Their principal objects are to afford help to their members when in difficulty, to put their views on local matters before the local authorities, and to watch and discuss affairs in their own towns occasionally making representations to the authorities there. The expressed opinions of many of these societies are of considerable value as showing the trend of feeling in the younger and more literate generation.

201. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

202. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

203. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association football and cricket are the most popular: tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African sports clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. In the Northern Provinces Cricket Clubs composed of European and African members have played Inter-Provincial matches. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to even greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces.

204. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. In addition to holding regular meetings and giving concerts these societies are sometimes useful in finding employment for their members. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large

institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances.

Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. At Abeokuta a Native Administration reading room has been opened in the Centenary Hall. In Benin a dramatic society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. At Warri a Native Administration Library has been built. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

205. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

206. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna, Kaduna, Kano and Jos. At the end of 1936 there were twenty-three Guide companies, four Ranger companies and six Brownie packs. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Troops, Scouts ...	120	111	113	91
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	19	19	20	15
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	11	12	8	7
Scouts ...	3,273	3,197	2,838	2,443
Wolf Cubs ...	380	408	348	204
Rover Scouts ...	156	182	142	135
Scouters ...	226	219	197	178
Cubmasters ...	24	18	14	14
Rover Scout Leaders ...	9	9	12	6
Commissioners ...	55	35	20	11

207. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under an arrangement with the Government a fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

208. *General.*—The Communications Board has lapsed. The Railway, Port and Marine services are now co-ordinated under the executive control of a Director of Transport. There is also a Transport Advisory Board for Nigeria as a whole and Port Advisory Boards to advise Government on local port affairs have been formed at the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt. An Air Services Development Committee deals with Aviation. The Director of Transport is the Chairman of all these Boards and Committees.

Marine.

209. During the year, the Marine Department services were efficiently maintained. These services included such important aids to shipping as the pilotage and towage of vessels and the maintenance of lighthouses, buoys and beacons. Dredging was carried out as usual on Lagos Bar and in the harbour. The carriage of coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and of mails between Lagos and Sapele was also maintained. Reclamation at Apapa in connection with the construction of the Air-Port continued throughout the year until the end of November, and during the eleven months 1,041,050 tons of spoil were pumped ashore. The Lagos-Apapa Ferry Service carried 606,076 passengers during the year.

210. Forcados Bar was re-sounded during November and, although the future of the navigable channel remains in doubt, the survey shows a slight improvement, as there are fewer thirteen feet patches which indicates a reduction in the area where vessels are liable to touch bottom at the maximum advised draught when subjected to the influence of unsatisfactory weather conditions.

The Cawthorne Channel entrance was closed to shipping during April and the buoys withdrawn.

No complaints have been received from vessels using Boler Creek and the alternative route to Abonema has fully justified its selection.

A dredging programme to improve the area comprising Winifred Junction has been arranged and will, it is hoped, be in operation during the forthcoming year.

Better conditions are anticipated on Akassa Bar and it is expected that a re-survey planned to take place next year will show deeper water.

Port Engineering.

211. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the Entrance Works at Lagos have continued to improve, with the result that it has been possible to increase the draught of vessels using the port from twenty-five to twenty-seven feet.

212. The Foreshores on either side of the harbour entrance continue to remain in an unstable state and more particularly is this the case immediately under the lee of the East Mole. To preclude any possibility of the sea causing a breach in this vicinity and thereby having a detrimental effect on the scouring action in the Entrance Channel it was considered advisable to strengthen the East Mole in a northerly direction and this work was put in hand during the latter half of the year.

213. After having been practically closed down for some years the Quarry at Aro was re-opened in April and continued in full operation throughout the remainder of the year.

214. Heavy seas experienced at the end of July almost caused a breach over a length of 120 feet at the seaward end of the East Mole; this damage was made good by the end of October. Within the Harbour the maintenance of the Lagos Customs Wharf area, including the transit sheds, was taken over in July, 1936 from the Public Works Department. Maintenance of the quay face and transit sheds at Apapa Quay (Lagos) and at Port Harcourt will be taken over from the Railway as from April 1st, 1937.

215. At Port Harcourt, normal routine maintenance was continued and extensive underwater repairs were carried out on the Coal Tip Structure.

Railway.

216. The Nigerian Railway has a total single-track route mileage of 1,900. Including sidings, the total mileage amounts to 2,184 miles. The main line gauge is 3' 6". The Railway is divided for administrative purposes into three Districts, the Western, the Northern and the Eastern. The Western District extends from the Port of Lagos northwards to Jebba, a distance of 305 miles, and contains a branch from Ifo to Idogo (26 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles). The Northern District extends from Jebba to N'Guru, a distance of 540 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and includes branch lines from Zaria to Kaura Namoda and to Jos *via* a 2' 6" gauge light railway: there is also a branch from Minna Junction to the Niger River port of Baro. The Eastern District runs from Kaduna Junction down to the port of Port Harcourt, a distance of 569 miles, and includes a branch line from Kafanchan to Jos. During the year, 191 stations and twenty-four halts were open to traffic.

217. The Minna-Baro branch line, which was closed to passenger traffic in September, 1934, is now being re-conditioned to cover a period of five years. The future of this branch is under review by the Transport Advisory Board.

218. The widening of Akerri River has been undertaken and the lengthening of the bridge to protect Akerri Station against flooding and the bridge against scour is well in hand. The programme for the strengthening of overstressed bridges on the various parts of the line is proceeding with expedition.

219. The gross earnings of the Railway for the financial year ended 31st March, 1936, were £1,945,109 or £62,565 below the 1934-35 figure. The working expenditure during this period amounted to £1,032,582, with net receipts of £912,527. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,047,782 and the balance of £135,255 was paid from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts was 53.09% as against 51.84% in 1934-35.

220. The total number of passengers carried was 7,940,752 an increase of 2,860,736 as compared with the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 709,102 tons—an increase of 48,487 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock.

221. The revenue for the calendar year 1936 was approximately £2,333,000. The approximate expenditure including operating costs and interest on capital, is expected to amount to £1,961,518.

222. A derailment occurred at mile 530 $\frac{1}{4}$ (Godani-Gogwada, Northern District) on the 17th of December, when sixteen wagons of groundnuts were derailed and badly damaged. This accident

caused a temporary dislocation of traffic. Another derailment took place at Mile $79\frac{1}{2}$ (Ameki-Uzuakoli, Eastern District) involving thirty coal wagons.

223. A Lagos Town Office and Depot was opened on the 1st of February, on the road adjoining the Customs Wharf. The object of this service is to assist in the collection and delivery of goods between the town of Lagos and Lagos (Iddo) Station, and also to facilitate the booking of passengers' accommodation on the trains. Depot earnings for the three months ended the 30th of November, 1936 were £6,047, against a working cost of £395 for the same period.

224. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were effected; the more important being as follows:—

- (a) Inclusion of Native Butter (excluding Shea Butter) in consignment of 5 tons or over in Class 3.
- (b) Reduction in rates of Motor Vehicles and Motor Trailers, packed from Class 7 to Class 5.
- (c) Introduction of special rate for fresh milk from Bukuru to Iddo.
- (d) Introduction of Class 2 rate in respect of benniseed for export in wagon loads from Lafia and stations south thereof to Port Harcourt Quay.
- (e) Introduction of toll charges for crossing the Jamaari River by lorries and trailers hired by distances on the Kano-Maiduguri route.
- (f) Introduction of toll charges for Pontoon Ferry over the Gashuwa River.
- (g) Reduced rates for perishable traffic and newspapers or periodicals.
- (h) Special reduced rates for certain commodities through booked between road stations and Port termini.

225. In the Workshops section of the Mechanical Engineering Department the repair output was:—

- 133 Locomotives.
- 106 Passenger Vehicles.
- 901 Goods Vehicles.

226. Specially designed articulated locomotives of the Garratt type were put into service during the year. Six new-type third class coaches capable of seating 113 passengers were brought into service. These are equipped with roof ventilators and filtered water supply for drinking purposes. Ten brake vans and ten covered goods wagons were rebuilt locally to suit modern conditions.

The construction of three new locomotive boilers was completed during the year. All timber used on vehicles rebuilt at Ebute Metta Works is of Nigerian origin.

227. Further progress has been made in the advancement of Africans to responsible positions in the various sections of the workshops. A number of selected employees were transferred from the Running Section to the Works Section and *vice versa* in order to increase the experience they have already gained and improve their efficiency.

228. In the Running Section of the Mechanical Engineering Department, continued attention has been paid to the economical consumption of coal and oil in the operating of locomotives. Further experiments are being carried out to gain further information.

229. The training of African drivers demands, and is given, close attention. The subject is a most important one in view of the reductions which have been made in the number of European drivers during the past few years.

230. Extended engine runs between Enugu and Kaduna are in operation, employing caboose vans for the engine crews off duty.

231. The new Garratt locomotives mentioned above have been designed as general-purposes engines and are able to work over the whole main line, which comprises sections of 80 lb., 60 lb., 55 lb. and 45 lb. rails. They have been employed between Jebba and Kano during the export season. These engines have roller-bearings on bogie and trailing truck wheels, and a steam pressure of 225 lb. per square inch.

232. To enable the African subordinate supervisory and clerical staff at Ebute Metta to gain knowledge which will be useful to them in their daily work, an African Staff Technical Library has recently been established there and is being administered by a committee of readers.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

233. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,731 miles, of which 142 are bituminous surfaced, 2,566 are gravelled and 1,023 are earth roads. 173 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials have proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction than has hitherto been practicable.

As a result of this research, the more heavily trafficked routes are now being treated with low-cost bituminous surface dressings.

234. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 4,225 and 6,706 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are 1,088 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes:—

Ilorin-Ogbomosho, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti, and between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka and Kabba and Ikole.

235. Work is being continued on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda, and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe. Other works are in hand for the conversion of dry-season to all-weather roads including the Ilorin-Kaiama Road, Kano Eastern Road, and the Zungeru-Kontagora-Yelwa Road.

236. There are approximately 6,183 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar roads ...	...	...	5 miles.
Gravel roads	...	...	1,251 ,,
Earth roads	...	...	4,927 ,,
			6,183 ,,

Construction has started of the last major Bridge on the Abakaliki-Ogoja road; and on the re-alignment of the Ibadan-Ejinrin road preparatory to bituminous surface treatment.

Posts and Telegraphs.

237. *Mails.*—The regular fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented during the year by extra sailings and, in addition, mails were also conveyed to and from Europe as opportunity offered by steamers of Messrs. John Holts, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line and the banana carrying vessels of the Laeisz Line. The internal mail services are operated by means of railway, motor transport and launch services. The outlying Post Offices are served by carrier and canoe

transport. A weekly air mail service in both directions between Nigeria and England operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, was introduced at the beginning of the year.

238. *Telegraphs*.—The principal telegraph transmitting offices are Lagos, Enugu and Kaduna. These offices are all interconnected, thus providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 104 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission continues to be satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of repeaters at Oshogbo.

239. *Wireless*.—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe, which provide internal public telegraph communication continue to be satisfactory. The British Official Press Broadcast from Rugby is regularly received.

In connection with the establishment of aerodromes at Lagos, Oshogbo, Kaduna, Kano and Maiduguri on the Imperial Airways route Khartoum-Lagos, transmitting and receiving equipment for communication with aircraft has been installed. Although the permanent apparatus has not yet arrived, the pilots speak highly of the service given by the temporary equipment at present in use.

240. *Wireless Broadcasting*.—The number of privately owned receiving sets continues to increase, and the subscribers to the radio-distribution service, inaugurated last year, number 700. The total number of licences issued in 1936 was about 1,500.

241. *Telephones*.—There are twenty-one Telephone Exchanges in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

- (a) Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta and Ibadan.
- (b) Port Harcourt, Aba, Calabar and Itu (with call offices at Uyo, Ikot-Ekpene and Oron).
- (c) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.
- (d) Jos and Bukuru.

A programme of trunk telephone development has now been approved, which will add Enugu and Opobo to the Port Harcourt Zone referred to under (b) above, and a Northern Zone centred at Kaduna will link Kano, Zaria, Jos and Minna with that town.

242. *Departmental Training School*.—In the Technical School for African Engineering Officers, two instruction courses of four months each for Sub-Inspectors were held during the year. As a result of the instruction given five out of the ten men who attended were able to pass the theoretical tests necessary for their grade. For the first time, a Plumber Joiner's course was held and was

most successful. Four men were trained for a period of three months, and at the end of that term were able to plumb and joint any lead-covered cable from 1 pair to 50 pairs. With the increasing use of underground cable in centres outside Lagos the need for such skilled plumbers is growing and it is gratifying to know that the African Lineman can adapt himself to this work.

In the Telegraph School probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

243. Up to 1935 there was no demand for regular air facilities. The landing grounds at Lagos (Apapa), Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri were of an emergency character only, and ample notice had to be given by aviators desiring to use them.

244. In preparation for a regular air service (as a branch of the London-Cape route) from Khartoum to West Africa, modern runway-aerodromes equipped for wireless and meteorological purposes have been constructed at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Lagos (Apapa). A weekly air service is now running between Khartoum and Lagos and it is expected that it will be extended to the Gold Coast before long. Air development in Nigeria is dealt with by a Committee consisting of all Heads of Departments interested, the Chairman being the Director of Transport. The Registrar of Aircraft for Nigeria is the Director of Marine. Each of the six aerodromes mentioned above is under the jurisdiction of a Control Officer whose telegraphic address is "Landair" with the name of the aerodrome following. "Notices to Airmen" are published periodically. Customs and quarantine regulations in respect of air services have been issued.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

245. *Banking*.—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate.

246. *Post Office Savings Bank*.—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy-seven Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 19.3% and the total of the amount deposited by 27.9%.

247. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

- (a) British gold, silver and bronze coins.
- (b) West African Currency Board silver and “alloy” coins of the following denominations:—
2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.
- (c) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—
1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and one-tenth pence.
- (d) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £54,000 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1935-36 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

248. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,432,650	1,348,318	1,290,300
„ „ Alloy Coin	5,374,078	7,276,567	9,541,138
„ „ Nickel Bronze Coin	624,628	653,065	732,474
„ „ Currency Notes	697,024	717,295	976,247

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

249. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective areas. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

250. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

251. The question of damage to buildings by termites has received close attention, and various bungalows—damaged beyond repair—have been reconstructed on the latest anti-termite principles. Artisans from Divisions have been attached, for courses of training, to the special anti-termite gangs created in Lagos. Experiments have been made in the preservative treatment of timber, and tank treatment in a mixture of creosote and crude oil boiled at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes, or, for finishings to be painted, brush treatment with a 3% solution of Wolman Salts, is now specified. Various specimens of Nigerian termites have been forwarded to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London, for classification. Of those of economic importance, the "macrotermes bellicosus" and "coptotermes intermedius" (both earth termites) and Kalotermes (cryptotermes) havilandi (dry wood termite) have been proved to be the most destructive.

252. The Department maintains a school for training technical probationers in Lagos. Practical experience is gained during periods of training under the Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

253. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies at Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu, Onitsha, Kaduna, Akure, Makurdi, Victoria, Buea, Lokoja, and Kano were normally maintained. At Abeokuta, Calabar and Benin, improvements and extensions to the supplies have been carried out. At Okene, completion of the supply awaited erection of pumping plant. Construction was begun on supplies at Ilorin and Yola, and schemes were prepared for a new supply at Ogbomosho, and for improvements at Aba. Investigations proceeded at Ibadan, Jos, Zaria and Makurdi. At Otta, a bore hole was put down by the Geological Survey Department, and pumping tests made to enable a scheme to be prepared.

254. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The Electrical Branch of the Department manages and operates the Government electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu and the Native Administration undertakings in Kano and Abeokuta. The units generated by the six undertakings in 1936 amounted to 12,372,247. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus, meter rents and fees was £126,496. Hiring schemes for electric cookers, water heaters, fans and refrigerators, and assisted wiring schemes, operate at all the undertakings.

Approval was given for the construction of electricity schemes at Yola, Jos, Calabar and Zaria. Materials for the schemes for Jos and Yola have been received and construction has commenced. Materials for the Calabar and Zaria schemes have been ordered.

255. *Aeroplane Landing Grounds.*—Landing Grounds were constructed by the Department in connection with the Empire Air Mail Service and are maintained at the following stations:

Maiduguri,
Kano,
Kaduna,
Minna,
Oshogbo and
Lagos.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

256. For the purpose of the administration of justice five Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The West African Court of Appeal.
The Supreme Court.
The High Court of the Protectorate.
The Magistrates' Courts.
The Native Courts.

257. The jurisdiction exercised by the West African Court of Appeal and the proceedings therein are regulated by the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933, and by Rules of Court made under the authority of the West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council, 1928-35, consolidated.

258. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony save for certain classes of proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction in the Protectorate also. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and Judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

259. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1935, to 31st October, 1936:—

Offences against the person ...	...	...	...	958
Offences against property ...	...	...	...	1,528
Offences against Currency ...	...	...	...	57
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality				6,301
Miscellaneous offences ...	...	...	...	1,205
				—
		Total	...	10,049

260. In the Protectorate the jurisdiction exercised by the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts is regulated by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933, as amended from time to time.

The personnel of the Courts consists of a Chief Judge, Judges, Assistant Judges and Magistrates. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges are ex-officio Chief Judge and Judges, respectively, of the Protectorate Court.

Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits, and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court. Subject to this reservation the Judges and Assistant Judges enjoy full powers, whilst minor powers are vested in the Magistrates.

The High Court and the Magistrates' Courts are, like the Supreme Court, open to legal practitioners.

261. The following is a statement of cases heard before the Protectorate Courts during the twelve months from 1st November, 1935, to 31st October, 1936:—

Description		Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person ...	...	472	1,954	2,426
,, " property ...	...	928	2,490	3,418
,, " Currency ...	...	20	413	433
,, " Public Order, Law				
and Morality ...	...	432	2,615	3,047
Miscellaneous offences ...	...	3,042	6,241	9,283
		—	—	—
Total	...	4,894	13,713	18,607

262. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the constitution of Native Courts. Each Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and the jurisdiction of each Court is defined by the warrant establishing it. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All Native Tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff and, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the

lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the High Court of the Protectorate and thence to the West African Court of Appeal.

263. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1935 (figures for 1936 are not yet available).

Province.					Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	...	...	...	...	654,698	44	4,896	7,392
Bauchi	...	...	...	...	1,019,145	51	2,263	17,707
Benue	...	...	...	...	980,481	88	5,342	9,276
Bornu	...	...	...	...	1,057,441	38	3,020	7,786
Ilorin	...	...	...	...	452,201	32	808	5,023
Kabba	...	...	...	...	467,074	41	2,255	4,494
Kano	...	...	...	...	2,388,400	37	15,308	44,046
Katsina	...	...	...	...	1,047,563	22	3,458	18,207
Niger	...	...	...	...	465,332	39	3,380	4,827
Plateau	...	...	...	...	523,311	68	2,406	7,996
Sokoto	...	...	...	...	1,935,732	59	8,422	22,907
Zaria	...	...	...	...	453,650	38	1,638	10,615
Total, Northern Provinces ...					11,445,028	557	53,196	160,276
Abeokuta	...	...	...	...	480,114	35	2,172	7,129
Benin	...	...	...	...	461,114	88	7,367	10,907
Calabar	...	...	...	...	900,285	102	10,291	37,809
Cameroons	...	...	...	...	406,388	77	2,722	6,639
Ijebu	...	...	...	...	305,408	22	2,028	2,722
Ogoja	...	...	...	...	725,018	167	7,090	7,795
Ondo	...	...	...	...	476,968	95	4,877	9,276
Onitsha	...	...	...	...	1,096,323	68	9,485	18,819
Owerri	...	...	...	...	1,616,072	132	22,152	25,135
Oyo	...	...	...	...	1,342,259	79	3,417	15,703
Warri	...	...	...	...	414,505	274	7,005	10,181
Total, Southern Provinces ...					8,224,454	1,139	78,606	152,115

Payment of Fines.

264. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

		Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of impris- onment.†	Sentences of fine or imprison- ment in default.‡	Total prosecu- tions.
SUPREME COURT.					
Colony	5,986	1,145	709
PROTECTORATE COURTS.					
Northern Provinces	1,937	1,179	748
Southern	„	...	7,291	5,747	267
Total	9,228	6,926	1,015
NATIVE COURTS.					
Northern Provinces	38,933	14,053	...
Southern	„	...	41,863	17,868	4,650
Total	80,796	31,921	4,650

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† „ „ Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ „ „ Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

265. The Nigeria Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General from Headquarters at Lagos. He is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and an Assistant Inspector-General, both of whom have their offices at Headquarters, Lagos.

The Criminal Investigation Division forms part of the Headquarters office. The activities of the Criminal Investigation Division are directed by the Commissioner of Police in charge who is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police.

266. During the year the Force has been re-organised and is being placed on a more modern footing. Police Station records have been revised in accordance with modern police practices. The Lagos Depot has been closed down and all recruits for the Southern Provinces and Colony now receive their training at the Police Training School, Enugu. A new syllabus for recruits is being introduced on the 1st of January, 1937.

267. The main activities of the Nigeria Police are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu) and the townships of the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas the Native Administrations are responsible for the preservation of good order and security, the assistance of the Nigeria Police being sought as occasion requires.

268. The Native Administrations of Kano and Sokoto each pay for the services of an Assistant Commissioner of Police who is lent for the purpose of organising and instructing the local forces.

269. The problems of counterfeit coining and illicit distillation require constant police vigilance and action. The latest information is that counterfeit coining is slightly on the increase; spurious coin of a better standard is being turned out and is becoming increasingly difficult to differentiate from genuine coin. The actual manufacture of coins appears to be confined entirely to the Southern Provinces although the circulation of coins extends to the Northern Provinces. So far Police action has ensured that no economic instability has resulted from counterfeit coining.

270. Illicit distillation of spirits is prevalent throughout the Southern Provinces and has also been introduced into the Northern Provinces by natives of the Southern Provinces.

The average native does not drink spirits habitually but he requires supplies on occasions for native ceremonies and for festivities, in accordance with native customs. The circulation of illicit spirits for sale is kept in check by Police action and as far as can be ascertained no harmful effect has occurred as yet to the general well being of the population.

271. Another matter of concern to the Police has been the widespread activities of confidence tricksters. The detection and successful prosecution of these persons is difficult as the average person who has been swindled is unwilling to come forward and assist the police.

272. During 1936 no other forms of crime have caused any general anxiety.

Prisons.

273. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

- (a) Native Administration Prisons.
- (b) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

274. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo and Ife. The Okitipupa Native Administration prison was handed over to Government on the 1st of April, 1936. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

275. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,190 (3,999 Northern Provinces, 191 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over seven hundred and fifty inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1935 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 16.75 as compared with 16.33 in 1934. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

276. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of a Director of Prisons, which office is undertaken by the Inspector-General of Police, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Four prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja, Jos and Kano with accommodation for 320, 222, 120 and 62 prisoners respectively. They accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts and in the Provincial and Supreme Courts prior to the inauguration of the Protectorate Courts. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for

female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there were sixteen deaths for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1936, as compared with eleven deaths in 1935.

277. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

- (a) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.
- (b) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

278. At the close of the year forty-seven prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five were Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons and thirty-four Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt and the prisons at Warri, Sapele, Forcados, Benin City, Onitsha, Buea, Kumba and Bamenda are of permanent construction. The remainder which are situated in various Provincial and Divisional Headquarters are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prison Department, the remainder being in charge of Administrative Officers acting as Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents.

279. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1935 was 33,005, made up as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under warrants of the Supreme Court ...	3,138	98
„ „ „ „ Provincial Court	949	24
„ „ „ „ Protectorate Court	12,585	630
„ „ „ „ Native Courts ...	14,187	1,394

(Figures for 1936 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up in 1935 was 6,366.26.

280. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

281. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

282. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

283. In the Southern Provinces instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

284. In the Northern Provinces prison industries, which include tailoring, carpentry, boot and shoe repairing, basket making, mat weaving and chair making are maintained at Kaduna and Lokoja prisons more for instructional than commercial purposes. Cloth weaving, solely for prison use, was introduced in the Kaduna Convict Prison during the year 1935 and has proved an excellent innovation.

Juvenile Prisoners.

285. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

286. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences is maintained by Government at Enugu. The School buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Accommodation is available for eighty boys and a new line of single quarters for older boys is in course of construction. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year thirty-three boys were undergoing treatment.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1936:—

Ordinances.

287. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 3 of 1936) makes the law of Nigeria relating to coins and paper money conform to the rules of the International Convention. Sections 2 to 9 provide that the prohibitions regarding counterfeit West African coins shall apply to current foreign coins while sections 10 and 11 make similar provision in the case of paper money.

288. The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936 (No. 4 of 1936) repealed the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance (Chapter 43) and re-enacted the main provisions of that Ordinance. Certain additions and alterations were made which were based upon the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the various Savings Bank Systems operating in the Colonies.

289. The Probate (Resealing) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 5 of 1936) introduced more simple methods of re-sealing probate and letters of administration, granted by a Court of probate in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or by a British Court in a foreign country, than was previously provided by the British and Colonial Probates Ordinance (Chapter 12). The latter Ordinance was repealed.

290. The Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936 (No. 9 of 1936) substitutes a new Schedule B for that contained in the Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935.

291. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 10 of 1936) extends the time within which entries of goods subject to an export duty must be made. It also provides that the production of invoices shall be at the discretion of the Collector.

292. The Building Lines Regulation Ordinance, 1936, (No. 11 of 1936) provides for an obstruction free zone on either side of roads to which the Ordinance is applied by Order in Council.

293. The Escort (Requisition of Supplies) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 12 of 1936) authorises an Administrative Officer in charge of an escort to seize food required by the members of the escort in cases where the inhabitants refuse to supply it. Provision is also made for the payment for any food obtained in this manner.

294. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 13 of 1936) provides that sentences of corporal punishment shall be carried out as soon after the sentence as is practicable except when the convicted person gives notice of his intention to appeal against the conviction. In that case the sentence is to be carried out as soon as is practicable after the conviction and sentence have been confirmed by the Appeal Court.

295. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 14 of 1936) extends the powers of the Chief Justice to make Rules of Court.

296. The Protectorate Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 15 of 1936) provides that the senior Judge of the Court shall perform the duties of the Chief Judge in case of the absence or illness of the Chief Judge. It also empowers a Judge to transfer cases from place to place within his Division and to provide for the representation of the Crown in civil and criminal cases.

297. The Native Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 16 of 1936) amended the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, in the following respects:—

- (a) Section 2 authorises the service of Native Court writs in the Colony;
- (b) Section 3 provides that in any case concerning land, where the land is within the jurisdiction of two or more Native Courts, the Chief Commissioner, or the Resident of the Province concerned, may direct that one of the Courts shall hear the case;

- (c) Section 4 provides that Native Courts shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of all rules, orders or bye-laws made by a Native Authority;
- (d) Section 5 makes similar provision in the case of corporal punishment as that outlined in paragraph 294 *supra*;
- (e) Sections 8 and 10 provide that the power of review is exercisable at the discretion of Administrative Officers and that, if the review is made at the request of a party, it shall prevent any subsequent appeal; and
- (f) Section 12 increases the power of the Governor to make rules.

298. The Income Tax (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 17 of 1936) makes it an offence for a person to neglect or refuse to pay tax.

299. The Tin (Production and Export Restriction) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 18 of 1936) amends the Tin (Production and Export Restriction) Ordinance, 1931, by making its provisions apply to low grade ore as well as to concentrates. It also makes provision for the control of production of other metals or substances which contain tin.

300. The Slavery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 19 of 1936) provides that any persons born in, or brought within, the Northern Provinces at any date shall be free persons. It amends the Slavery Ordinance, (Chapter 83) in which the manumission was restricted, in the case of the Northern Provinces, to persons born in, or brought within, those provinces after the 31st March, 1901.

301. The Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 23 of 1936) applies the same provisions to the Protectorate as Ordinance No. 17 of 1936 applied to the Colony. (*Vide* paragraph 298 *supra*).

302. The Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 30 of 1936) provides that mining lessees and applicants for mining leases who possess the right to divert water shall not obstruct or interfere with the free and safe navigation in any navigable waterway.

303. The Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 33 of 1936) makes it lawful for the finger prints of persons reasonably suspected of having committed certain offences to be taken.

304. The Sheriff's (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 34 of 1936), confers the same protection on the Sheriff and other officers in Nigeria as that conferred on certain persons in England by section 15 of the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913.

305. The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 36 of 1936) provides that designs registered in the United Kingdom shall be protected in Nigeria without being registered in Nigeria. It also provides that anyone in Nigeria who registers a design in the United Kingdom will secure protection for his design in the United Kingdom, Nigeria and all other parts of the British Empire which enact similar legislation.

306. The Treasurer Corporation Sole Ordinance, 1936, (No. 39 of 1936), confers authority on the Treasurer to execute documents securing money lent by, or due to, Government and to re-convey property mortgaged to Government upon repayment of the loan.

307. The Law Officers Ordinance, 1936, (No. 40 of 1936) creates the offices of Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel of Nigeria and confers the right on the holders of these offices to appear *ex officio* in the Courts. It also provides that the holders of these offices shall take precedence over all other barristers, advocates and solicitors.

308. The Notaries Public Ordinance, 1936, (No. 41 of 1936) provides for the appointment and registration of Notaries Public and regulates the duties of persons so appointed.

309. The Poisons and Pharmacy Ordinance, 1936, (No. 42 of 1936) provides for the licensing of dispensers, chemists and druggists. It regulates the sale and distribution of drugs and poisons. It also repeals all previous Ordinances relating to drugs and poisons and re-enacts, in a slightly amended form, the provisions of those Ordinances which are still required.

310. The Supreme Court (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 43 of 1936) extends the jurisdiction of Commissioners of the Court in criminal matters by enabling them to inflict sentences of imprisonment for twelve months or a fine of £100.

Subsidiary Legislation.

311. Order in Council No. 13 of 1936 prohibits the importation of lamps specially designed for the purpose of dazzling animals or birds or otherwise rendering them more easily killed or captured.

312. Order in Council No. 20 of 1936 prohibits the importation of any material bearing any design which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, is likely to cause a breach of the peace or to offend the religious views of any class of persons in Nigeria.

313. Orders in Council No. 34 of 1936 and No. 44 of 1936 change the titles of certain officials in the Forestry, Agricultural and Medical Departments.

314. Order in Council No. 58 of 1936 prohibits the exportation to Spain of certain articles in addition to those included in the definitions of " arms of war " and " munitions of war " in the Arms Ordinance (Chapter 132).

315. Order in Council No. 75 of 1936 confers jurisdiction on all Native Courts to impose penalties on persons who contravene certain specified sections of the Criminal Code.

316. Order in Council No. 76 regulates the amount of cotton textile goods and artificial silk goods which will be permitted to be imported into Nigeria during the year 1937.

317. Resolution and Order No. 2 of 1936 altered the amount of duty payable on the importation of wines.

318. Regulations No. 4 of 1936 prohibit the importation of certain plants and seeds and restrict or regulate the importation of other plants and seeds.

319. Regulations No. 6 of 1936 regulate the registration and conduct of business of Co-operative Societies. They also provide for inspection of certain books of registered societies by any member of the public upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

320. Regulations No. 9 of 1936 prescribe the sanitary and quarantine measures which apply to all aircraft flying in Nigeria.

321. Regulations No. 11 of 1936 regulate the treatment of prisoners who have entered an appeal to the West African Court of Appeal pending the determination of such appeal.

322. Regulations No. 12 of 1936 provide for the inspection and grading of palm oil, palm kernels and cocoa intended for export, while Regulations No. 37 of 1936 make similar provisions in the case of groundnuts.

323. Regulations No. 19 of 1936 limit the number of strokes which may be inflicted upon a male prisoner as a punishment for an offence committed while undergoing imprisonment. They also prescribe the persons who must be present when the punishment is inflicted.

324. Regulation No. 30 of 1936 provides that no royalty shall be payable on any mineral-bearing sample certified by the Chief Inspector of Mines as being exported solely for the purpose of analysis or experiment.

325. Regulations No. 32 of 1936, made under paragraph (4) of Article 23 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, approve certain aerodromes as Customs Aerodromes for sea-planes and aeroplanes respectively. They provide that any aircraft entering Nigeria must land first at a Customs Aerodrome and similarly any aircraft departing from Nigeria must make its final departure from a Customs Aerodrome. Provision is made for the procedure to be adopted by Customs officers at Customs Aerodromes and for the clearance of goods.

326. Regulations No. 33 of 1936, made under paragraph 6 of the Air Navigation Order quoted in paragraph 325 *supra*, prescribe the notice to be given of any accident suffered by any aircraft in or over Nigeria or registered in Nigeria. The Governor is given power to hold an inquiry in case of any such accident if he thinks fit.

327. Regulations No. 40 of 1936 revoked the Import and Export Lists in the First Schedule of the Customs Regulations and substituted fresh lists.

328. Regulations No. 45 of 1936 revoked existing harbour dues and substituted a fresh schedule of such dues. Provision is also made for the assessment and collection of harbour dues.

329. Rules No. 5 of 1936 provide for the operation and control of the Savings Bank.

330. Rules No. 8 of 1936 prescribe the methods of issue, service and execution of writs by Native Courts. They also prescribe the fees to be paid in civil and criminal matters in such courts and also the books to be kept by such Courts.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

331. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
1931-32	... £ 6,732,454	... £ 8,063,143	... £ 597,147
1932-33	... 6,899,567	... 6,898,801	... 719,283
1933-34	... 6,750,407	... 6,898,816	... 102,251
1934-35	... 7,000,625	... 6,876,526	... 384,182
1935-36	... 7,929,712	... 7,690,971	... 73,294

332. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1936, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £2,627,678 and £2,447,312, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £806 and £31,815 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1936-37 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £6,185,367 and £5,513,591 respectively.

333. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 31st October, 1936, amounted to £24,764,599 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £2,327,698. This latter amount includes a Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund of £360,618 which is classified as “Appropriated Funds” in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

334. All Nigeria Loans rank as “Trustee” Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1936, are as follows:—

<i>Amount Outstanding.</i>	<i>Description of Stock.</i>				<i>Quotation.</i>
1. £6,363,226	Nigeria	6%	Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	...	131
2. £5,700,000	„	4%	„	1963	...
3. £4,250,000	„	5%	„	1947-57	...
4. £4,263,373	„	5%	„	1950-60	...
5. £4,188,000	„	3%	„	1955	...

335. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1935-36 amounted to £1,612,986 of which the Railway contributed £876,929, in respect of interest only.

336. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1936, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £2,801,681, which is £180,366 more than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1936-37. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1936. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £141,034.

337. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £400,099 on the 30th of September, 1936, and surplus funds are invested in England, in “Trustee Securities”.

338. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund ...	360,618
Reserve Fund	500,000
Marine Renewals Fund	155,016
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	70,377
Electricity Renewals Fund	27,316

339. *Taxation*.—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in paragraphs 345-353. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

340. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1935-36 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	451,293
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	83,182
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	258,561
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	998
Income Tax, Colony	21,072
Income Tax, Protectorate	13,465
	<hr/>
	£828,571
	<hr/>

341. *Customs Tariff (Summarised)*.—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 18s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s.

the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave $\frac{7}{8}$ d., fancy weave $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, have been subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

342. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernel oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton), tin (3s. 4d. the ton), fresh bananas ($1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

343. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties in the year 1935-36 was as follows:—

<i>Licences.</i> —	£
Game	484
Liquor	6,489
Motor Vehicles and Drivers ...	64,548
Storage of petroleum ...	670
Arms and Ammunition ...	2,180
Storage of gunpowder ...	54
Boat and Canoe Licences ...	1,165
Forestry, General ...	634
Wireless Licences ...	914
Unclassified ...	1,600
Stamp Duties ...	14,667
	<hr/>
	£93,405
	<hr/>

344. *Native Administrations.*—The 140 Native Treasuries throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1935-36 of all the Native Treasuries together were £1,341,991 and £1,345,585 respectively (Northern Provinces £869,432 and £904,196; Southern Provinces £472,559 and £441,389). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£3,594) is reflected in the total Reserve Funds of the Native Treasuries, which, at the end of the financial year 1935-36, stood at £1,873,059 (Northern Provinces £1,357,417; Southern Provinces £515,642); all of which figures are subject to audit.

Northern Provinces.

345. The system of direct taxation is that of a “graduated income tax” which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by

the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

346. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 12s. per adult tax-paying male.

Southern Provinces.

347. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

- A.*—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.
- B.*—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.
- C.*—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

348. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

349. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

350. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

351. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely and during the course of the year in certain areas where it was found that the system was not understood its use was discontinued. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

352. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. A feature of the year has been the smoothness and rapidity with which tax had been collected by reorganised Councils in the more primitive areas particularly in the cases of those Councils to whom some degree of financial responsibility has been allowed. In the Calabar Province, with very few exceptions, tax has been collected promptly and without assistance by the Village and Clan Councils. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

353. Owing to the continued improvement in produce prices during the year it was found possible in some areas, notably in parts of the Calabar and Owerri Provinces, to increase the rate of tax. In one small area in the Cameroons Province it was found necessary to reduce the rates from 8s. to 6s.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

354. The death of His Majesty, King George V, the accession and subsequent abdication of His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, and the accession of His Majesty King George VI, have stirred the deepest feelings of all classes of the community, African and European.

355. His Majesty's Ships *Bridgewater*, *Milford* and *Rochester* paid the usual visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports during the course of their West African cruises.

His Majesty's Ship *Amphion* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. Tottenham, K.C.B., C.B.E., visited Lagos from the 10th to the 16th of November.

356. Haruna, Emir of Gombe, who died at the end of 1935, was succeeded by his brother Abubakr. Aliyu, Emir of Agaie, whose succession was reported in the Report for 1935, was formally installed by His Excellency the Governor on the 19th of July.

357. The Emir of Gwandu has been awarded an Honorary C.B.E.

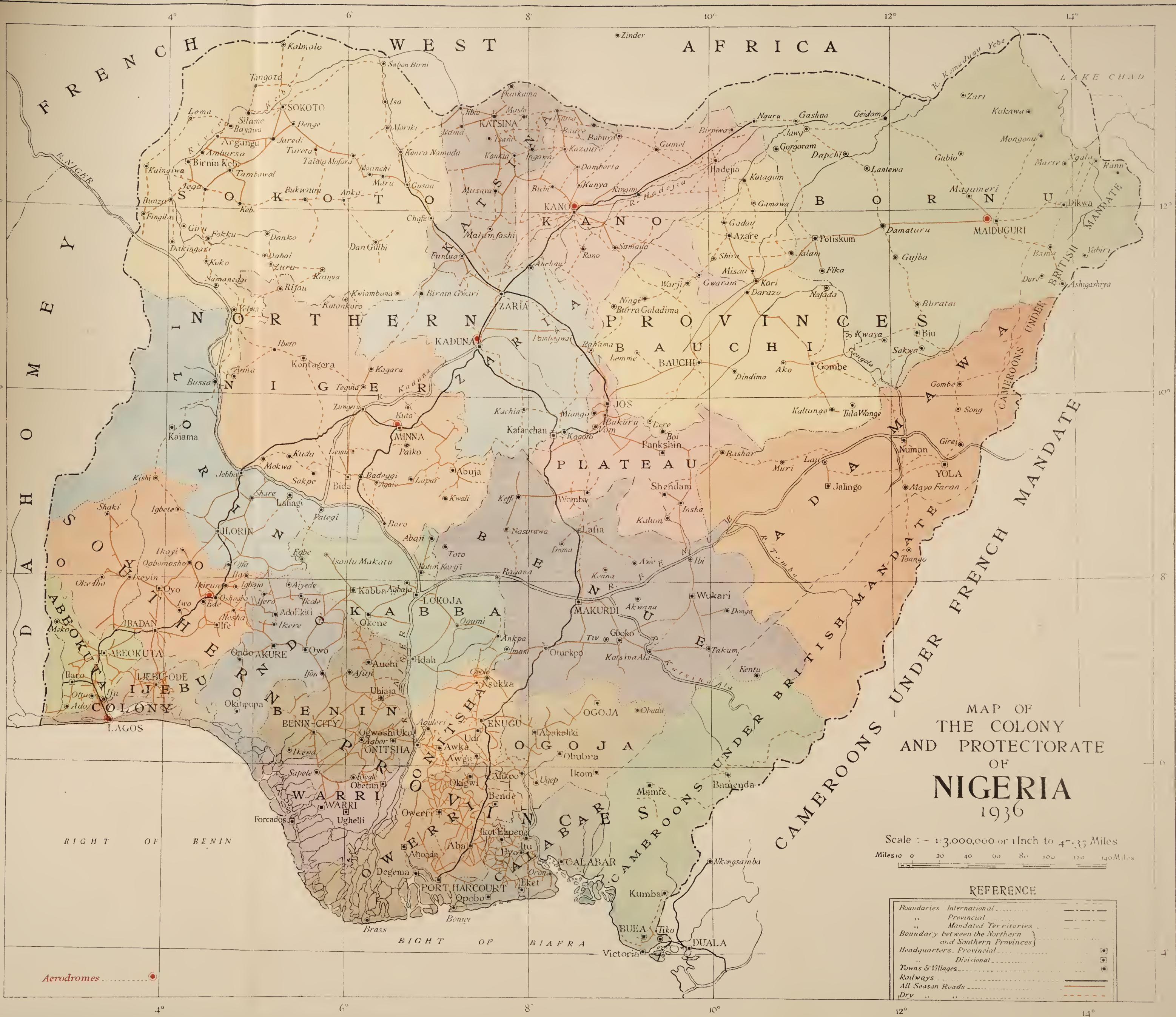
358. Exceptionally heavy rains fell in most parts of the Northern Provinces; extensive flooding occurred in several provinces but the damage was not serious.

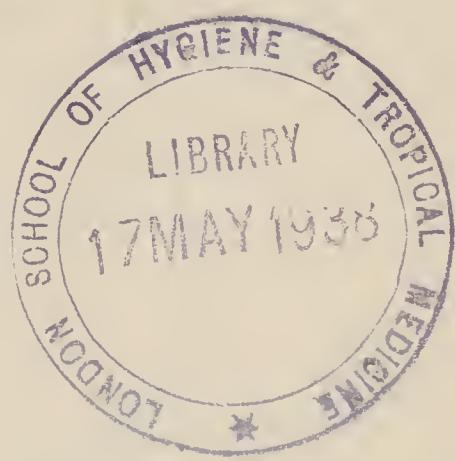
APPENDIX.

The following publications may be obtained from the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos and, where marked with an asterisk, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

CUSTOMS :		£	s.	d.
*Customs Laws of Nigeria	... ... ...	1	0	0
*Customs Tariffs, Import and Export	... ...	0	0	6
*The Nigerian Goldfield	... ... ...	0	1	0

			£	s.	d.
*DEPARTMENTAL ANNUAL REPORTS FROM 1s. TO 10s.					
GEOLOGICAL:					
The Tin Fields of Zaria and Kano Provinces:					
Tin Stone in Calabar (Raeburn, Bain, Russ)			0	10	0
HISTORY:					
A History of Nigeria (Burns)	0	15	0
A History of Yorubas (Johnson)	1	1	0
LEGAL:					
*The Laws of Nigeria, 4 Volumes	5	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 Legislation	0	10	0
NATURAL HISTORY:					
Some Common Birds of West Africa (Fairbairn)			0	3	0
MISCELLANEOUS:					
*The Principles of Native Administration and their Application (Cameron)	0	1	0
Land Tenure in the Yoruba Provinces (Ward Price)			0	10	0
*Nigeria Handbook 11th Edition	0	7	6
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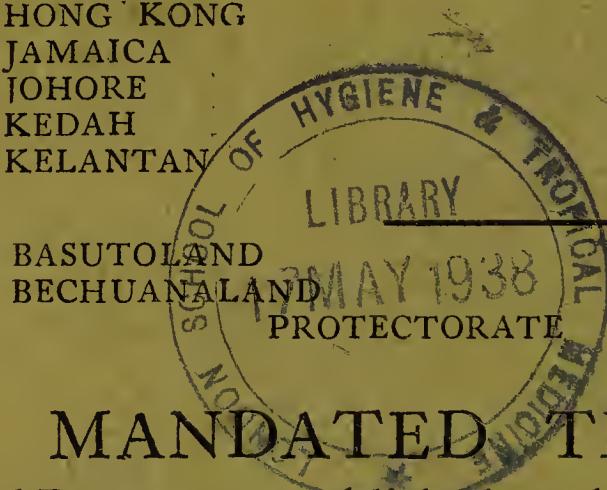
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